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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

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1	1.	A method of removing infectious agents from mammalian soft-tissue,
2	said method comprisi	ing subjecting said soft-tissue to extraction with a medium comprising a
3	supercritical fluid, the	ereby removing said infectious agents.

- The method according to claim 1, wherein said infectious agent is a member selected from the group consisting of viruses, bacteria, mycobacteria, fungus, mycoplasma and prions.
- The method according to claim 2, wherein said virus is a member selected from hepatitis virus, and human immune deficiency virus.
 - 4. The method according to claim 2, wherein said prions are causative agents of spongiform encephelopathy.
 - 5. The method according to claim 1, wherein said fluid is carbon dioxide.
 - 6. The method according to claim 5, wherein the tissue is treated with about 100 to about 500 grams of supercritical carbon dioxide/gram of tissue.
- 7. The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the tissue is treated with carbon dioxide for a period determined as a function of carbon dioxide flow rate in order to permit passage of about 100 grams to about 500 grams of supercritical carbon dioxide/gram of tissue.
- 1 8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the tissue is treated with carbon dioxide for a period determined as a function of carbon dioxide flow rate in order to permit passage of about 200 grams to about 400 grams of supercritical carbon dioxide/gram of tissue.
- 1 9. The method according to claim 6, wherein the supercritical carbon dioxide is applied at a pressure between about 1 x 10⁷ Pa and about 5 x 10⁷ Pa.
- 1 10. The method according to claim 9, wherein the supercritical carbon 2 dioxide is applied at a pressure between about 2 x 10⁷ Pa and 4 x 10⁷ Pa.

1 2	11. dioxide is applied a	The method according to claim 6, wherein the supercritical carbon t a temperature between about 40 °C. and about 55 °C.
1 2	12. one or more compo	The method of claim 1, wherein said supercritical fluid is selected from unds of the group consisting of fluorocarbons, and alkanes.
1 2 3	one or more comportrifluoromethane.	The method of claim 12, wherein said fluorocarbons is selected from unds of the group consisting of chlorodifluoromethane and
1 2	14. more compounds of	The method of claim 12, wherein said alkanes is selected from one or the group consisting of ethylene, propane and ethane.
1 2 3	15. critical fluid is select oxide, nitrogen and	The method of claim 12, wherein said critical, supercritical or near ted from one or more compounds of the group consisting of nitrous carbon dioxide.
1 2	16. derived from an organization	The method according to claim 1, wherein said animal material is an.
1 2	17. is nerve tissue.	The method according to claim 1, wherein said mammalian soft-tissue
1 2	18. is muscle tissue.	The method according to claim 1, wherein said mammalian soft-tissue
1 2	19. is adipose tissue.	The method according to claim 1, wherein said mammalian soft tissue
1	20. is glandular tissue.	The method according to claim 1, wherein said mammalian soft-tissue
i 2	21. epithelial tissue.	A method according to claim 1, wherein said mammalian soft-tissue is
l •	22.	The method according to claim 1, wherein said mammalian soft-tissue

1		23.	The method according to claim 1, wherein said mammalian soft tissue
2	is myocardial t	tissue.	
1		24.	The method according to claim 1, wherein said mammalian soft-tissue
2	is vascular tiss	ue.	
1		25.	The method according to claim 1, wherein said animal material is
2	lymphatic tissu	ie.	
1		26.	The method according to claim 1, wherein said animal material
2	comprises resp	oiratory	tissue.
1		27.	The method according to claim 1, wherein said animal material
2	comprises dige	estive ti	issue.
1		28.	The method according to claim 1, wherein said animal material
2	comprises sensory tissue.		
1		29.	The method according to claim 1, wherein said animal material
2	comprises urin	ary tiss	sue.
1		30.	The method according to claim 1, wherein said animal material
2	comprises repr	oductiv	ve tissue.
1		31.	The method according to claim 1, wherein said method further
2	comprises adding a modifier or entrainer to said supercritical fluid.		
1		32.	The method according to claim 31, wherein said modifier or entrainer
2	is a surfactant.		<i>g</i>
1		33.	The method as in claim 31, wherein said modifier or entrainer is water.
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1 2	is an alcohol.	34.	The method according to claim 31, wherein said modifier or entrainer
1		35.	The method according to claim 34, wherein said alcohol is ethanol.
1		36.	The method according to claim 34, wherein said alcohol is n-propanol.

1 2	is a ketone.	37.	The method according to claim 31, wherein said modifier or entrainer
1		38.	A method as in claim 37, wherein said ketone is acetone.
1		39.	A method of treating a mammalian soft tissue with a chemical agent,
2	said method comprising contacting said tissue with a solution of said chemical agent in a		
3	supercritical f	luid.	
1		40.	The method according to claim 39, wherein said chemical agent is a
2	fixing agent.		
1		41.	The method according to claim 40, wherein said fixing agent is an
2	aldehyde.		
1		42.	The method according to claim 41, wherein said aldehyde is
2	glutaraldehyde.		
1		43.	A method for removing a chemical agent from a tissue following
2	treatment of said tissue with said chemical agent, said method comprising contacting said		
3	tissue with a s	supercrit	tical fluid under conditions that remove said chemical agent from said
4	tissue.		
1		44.	The method according to claim 1, wherein said infectious agent is
2	selected from	the grou	up consisting of nucleic acids, lipids, proteins, and polysaccharides.